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• LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 546--79th Congress

Chapter 642--2d Session

H. R. 6459

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 546

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Continues Federal administration of this program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act until January 1, 1949.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6459

March 19, 1946	S. 1957 introduced by Senator Thomas and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced. Similar bill.
April 12, 1946	H. R. 6086 and H. R. 6087 were introduced by Rep. Flannagan and were referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Prints of the bills as introduced. Silimar bills.
May 16, 1946	H. R. 6459 introduced by Rep. Flannagan and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
May 17, 1946	House Committee reported H. R. 6459 without amendment. House Report 2074. Print of the bill as reported.
June 3, 1946	Discussed in House and passed over on request.
June 17, 1946	Discussed in House and passed without amendment.
June 18, 1946	H. R. 6459 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as referred.
July 2, 1946	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6459 without amendment. Senate Report 1641. Print of the bill as reported.
July 17, 1946	Discussed in Senate and passed without amendment.
July 25, 1946	Approved. Public Law 546.

S. 1957

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
- 4 and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition,
- 5 Supp. IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by
- 6 striking out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein
- 7 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1951", and (b)
- 8 striking out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu
- 9 thereof "December 31, 1950".

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

MARCH 19 (Legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

H. R. 6086

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 12, 1946

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp.
5 IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by striking
6 out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein and
7 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1951", and (b) striking
8 out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof
9 "December 31, 1950".

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6086

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

APRIL 12, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 6087

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 12, 1946

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To give the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended by
5 striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).

6 SEC. 2. Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
7 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h), is amended
8 (1) by striking out subsection (a); and (2) by striking out,
9 in subsection (b), "Subject to the limitations provided in
10 subsection (a) of this section, the" and inserting in lieu
11 thereof "The".

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6087

A BILL

To give the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

APRIL 12, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 6459

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 16, 1946

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp.
5 IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by striking
6 out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein and
7 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1949", and (b) striking
8 out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof
9 "December 31, 1948".

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6459

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

May 16, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 20, 1946
For actions of May 17, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 93

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Federal pay bill; ready for President. House passed legislative appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to continue Federal operation of Agricultural Conservation program. Senate agreed to conference report on bill to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 31, 1947. Sen. Stewart introduced bill to abolish OPA and transfer some of its functions to USDA. Sens. George and Butler introduced measure to extend period in which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. Sen. O'Daniel said labor-disputes bill should protect marketing of non-perishable, as well as perishable, commodities from labor-union interference.

HOUSE

1. **FEDERAL PAY BILL.** Both houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 1415 (pp. 5326-30, 5300-6). This bill will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 92.
2. **LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 6429 (pp. 5330-9). For its provisions see Digest 91.
3. **AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6459, to continue Federal operation of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act program for 2 years (H. Rept. 2074)(p. 5340).
4. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Rep. Price, Ill., defended Gen. Gregory against charges that the War Assets Administration is inefficient (p. 5340).
5. **ADJOURNED** until Mon., May 20 (p. 5340). The Majority Leader announced this week's program as follows: Mon., Coast Guard appropriation bill, Gwynne statute-of-limitations bill, consent calendar; Tues., private calendar, administrative-law bill, UNESCO bill; Wed., calendar Wed. (call rests with Banking and Currency); Thurs. and Fri., naval appropriation bill (p. 5337).

SENATE

6. **FARM BANKRUPTCY.** Agreed to conference report on H.R. 5504, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act until March 31, 1947 (pp. 5307-8).
7. **LABOR DISPUTES.** Continued debated on H.R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5271-7, 5280-3, 5288-96, 5306-7). During

the debate Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., stated that the bill should protect marketing of non-perishable, as well as perishable, commodities from labor-union interference (pp. 5295-6).

8. GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL. Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., commended the Judiciary Committee's favorable report on H.J.Res. 304, to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial day (p. 5308).
9. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, criticized OPA's price control regulations on lumber and included sundry letters and OPA's regulations on the subject (pp. 5296-300).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Young Republicans' (Kans. 4th Congressional District) resolution opposing price-control extension (pp. 5269-70).
10. FOOD RATIONING. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Service Supreme Grocers Corp. (Kans.) letter opposing food rationing (p. 5269).
11. GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (S.Rept. 1362) (p. 5270).
12. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Sen. Mead, N.Y., discussed the educational facilities for veterans and included sundry statements on the subject (pp. 5283-8).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 20 (p. 5308).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. BUDGET BALANCING. S. 2197 and S. 2198 (see Digest 91) provide that, if on July 31, 1947, the aggregate appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 exceeds \$31,500,000,000 the President shall fix and proclaim a uniform percentage reduction in all appropriations for that fiscal year (except as to permanent appropriations and those servicing the public debt, veterans' pensions, and benefits, and trust funds) in order to reduce the aggregate appropriation funds for the 1947 fiscal year to \$31,500,000,000.
15. PRICE CONTROL. S. 2215, by Sen. Stewart, Tenn., to abolish the OPA and to transfer certain of its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Housing Administrator. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5270.)
16. ALCOHOL; SUGAR. S. J. Res. 162, by Sen. George, Gr. (for himself and Sen. Butler, Nebr.), extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol. To Finance Committee. (p. 5270.) Remarks of author (p. 5288). It is understood that this bill was introduced with the approval of the Committee.
17. FARM LOANS. H.R. 6477, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to amend Sec. 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act and Sec. 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5340.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FEED SHORTAGE. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times article reporting that flour is being fed to livestock, since field dealers have to buy it in order to get bran or middlings for feed and then being unable to sell it they mix it in with livestock feed (pp. A2936-7).

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is rather pointless to give the Members of Congress additional clerical help and not give the secretary a chair to sit on or a table to work at or a typewriter to use.

Mr. O'NEAL. This committee will proceed as rapidly as possible to provide the proper equipment for that purpose. That is the attitude of the committee. The reason the committee has not done so so far is because of the limitation of acquisition; in other words, you could not get the materials.

I am sure the committee is very much in sympathy with the gentleman's position that the poorest economy in the world is not to provide the tools with which to do the work we are called on to do.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has said something with which I agree thoroughly, because that I think is the attitude of most of the people regarding much of the discussion this afternoon. The items of expense are very willingly approved by our constituencies as soon as they know the need.

As I said a moment ago, those of us who live in the far West have increased expenses. Our telephone and telegraph bills run in the neighborhood of \$50 to \$100 a month. I do not know when air-mail stamps are exhausted for eastern Members but ours are exhausted in August and sometimes in June or July.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is \$186,000 for typewriters, of which \$100,000 is to be made immediately available, in this bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman. I can only ask the gentleman if the secretary is supposed to hold the typewriter in her lap while she is writing.

Mr. O'NEAL. As soon as those facilities can be provided, I assure the gentleman they will be.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40), \$1,300,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time because of the statement which has been made with reference to the Library. The pamphlet which was distributed disturbed me as it did the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Ohio, and others. It is difficult to understand a situation of that sort, but I believe that no man should be condemned without all the facts being known. I am sure that opinion is shared by the gentleman from New York and the others I mentioned.

Immediately I requested Dr. Evans to come over here, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT] and I talked to him. He denied even knowing the corporation which put out the pamphlet. He denied knowing the man whose name was mentioned as president. He said his office might have had some correspondence but he did not know about it. He

went back, and we asked him to look into it a little bit further and give us some information. He submitted a letter, which letter I am inserting in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1946.

The Honorable EMMET O'NEAL,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. O'NEAL: I have before me a leaflet distributed by the International Film Foundation, Inc., of 1600 Broadway, New York City, bearing the date of May 1946, in which are listed for immediate distribution, or for distribution beginning July 1, eight films described as dealing with Poland and Russia. The leaflet says on the back page that inquiries concerning certain Government films should be addressed to me. The leaflet says further that the eight films on Poland and Russia "represent the initial offering of the International Film Foundation which was established late in 1945 by a grant from the Davella Mills Foundation."

While the time at my disposal has not permitted a complete search of the Library of Congress collection of motion picture films, a quick check indicates that not a single one of the eight films is in the Library's possession. The films are not known to Mr. John G. Bradley, director of our motion picture project, or to me. They have never been mentioned, so far as I can determine, in any correspondence carried on by an officer of the Library. They never have been and they are not now available through the Library of Congress. As far as I know, they are not available through any agency of the United States Government.

The statement given in the box on the bottom of the last page of the leaflet refers, as I understand it, to United States Government film. I believe that none of the films referred to as "the 23 South American films" is now in the collections of the Library of Congress, but it is almost certain that all of them will eventually be represented in our collections. The Library of Congress has been asked by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget—and it has agreed, subject to the approval of Congress and the voting of appropriation for the purpose—to establish a distribution service on such Government nontheatrical motion picture film which may be transferred to it by the various agencies of the Government for this purpose. This distribution service might well include the afore-mentioned films produced for South American distribution. It is expected that any distribution of such films will be handled on an interlibrary loan basis as far as the number of copies made available to the Library of Congress by the agencies concerned makes that kind of service possible. Beyond this point, it is our plan to permit the making of reproductions of unrestricted films in our possession at the cost of the applicant. It would not be our policy to give an exclusive distribution privilege to anyone.

For your information, and in support of the statements given above, I am attaching the pages from the justification of the estimates which the Library of Congress prepared for presentation to your subcommittee at the hearings on April 22 and 23, a portion of which material is reproduced in the printed hearings (marked attachment A). I am also attaching the file of correspondence between the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and myself concerning the program for the Government film distribution service (marked attachment B). Following this exchange of correspondence, the Library issued a press release dated March 4, 1946, a copy of which is also attached (marked attachment C).

I should like to give you, in addition to the above, the most explicit personal and official assurance that the Library of Con-

gress does not expect to pervert any motion-picture program which may be approved by the Congress to any propaganda purpose, but intends rather to make such films as it distributes available on a system similar to that which has been used so successfully for a century and a half in making the book collections of the Library of Congress available to those who have a right to make use of them. I regret that the leaflet issued by the International Film Foundation, Inc., gives a plausible basis for a suspicion that our program is really something else. My colleagues and I have very little knowledge of the International Film Foundation, and have had no relations with it except of a routine character. I personally have very little knowledge of Mr. Julien Bryan and his activities. We have no knowledge whatever of the Davella Mills Foundation.

If I can give you further information, please feel free to call upon me for it.

Respectfully yours,

LUTHER H. EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

Like others, I have heard things about Dr. Evans and I have heard the charges against him refuted, I have heard them denied. I believe he is a very competent administrator. I have more confidence in him, possibly, than do some of those who attacked him here today, but at least we can reserve judgment until we have an opportunity to know all the facts. My purpose in rising at this time is to state that it is my wish and my intention to insert in the RECORD a statement from Dr. Evans giving part of his reply.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, without amendment with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House without amendment with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made by Hon. James A. Farley.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his

remarks and include an editorial by David Lawrence, of the United States News.

Mr. O'NEAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult organizations in the Federal Government to administer is the War Assets Administration. A few days ago before a committee of the other body of Congress a witness made complimentary remarks on the efforts of the present Administrator.

I believe these remarks were unfair and unfounded. Personally I have the greatest admiration of Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, who at the request of the President of the United States, is working night and day to bring order out of the tangled mess he inherited when he reluctantly accepted appointment as War Assets Administrator.

General Gregory, who was the most able Quartermaster General in the history of our country, did not seek this job. He fills it now only because of his desire to be of service to his country. He was looking forward to his retirement when he was asked to lend his great administrative ability to this task.

Criticism of the way surplus property has been handled may be entirely justified on the basis of past performance, but certainly this criticism should not be directed against an Administrator who has been in charge only a very brief time. He officially took over just a little over 7 weeks ago and is making headway in his efforts to make a cumbersome machinery into a workable organization. We here in this House should recognize the fact that much of the blame for the snarl in surplus property disposal results from the many restraints placed upon the War Assets Administration by legislation we have enacted.

If there is anyone with the ability and the experience necessary to handle this situation, that man is General Gregory, and I do not believe he merits any of the unfair criticism directed his way.

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VORYS of Ohio (at the request of Mr. TIBBOTT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin) was given permission to extend his remarks

in the RECORD in three instances and include three editorials.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and as given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BULWINKLE (at the request of Mr. SPARKMAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by General Devers.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement before the House Committee on Ways and Means by Mrs. Loula Dunn, president of the American Public Welfare Association.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. LECOMTE (at the request of Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa), for 1 week, on account of death in the family.

To Mr. FERNANDEZ, for a period beginning May 20 and ending June 5, on account of official business.

To Mr. CLASON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 1 week, on account of illness in his family.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 20, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
(Friday, May 24, 1946)

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled a public hearing on the bill (H. R. 4307) to amend sections 81, 82, 83, and 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended. The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building, and will begin at 10 a. m. on Friday, May 24, 1946.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS
(Tuesday, June 4, 1946)

The Committee on Patents will begin hearings Tuesday, June 4, 1946, at 10 a. m., in the Patents Committee room, 416 House Office Building, on the following bills:

H. R. 3694 (Hartley): A bill to declare the national policy regarding the test for determining invention.

H. R. 5842 (Boykin): A bill fixing the date of the termination of World War II, for special purposes.

H. R. 5940 (Lanham): A bill to make Government-owned patents freely available for use by citizens of the United States, its Territories, and possessions.

These hearings will be continued on succeeding days until concluded or until this notice is superseded.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1310. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act providing for the appointment of court reporters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1311. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 8, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on the Mississippi River with a view to determining if additional improvement, including a small-boat harbor, is advisable at Hastings, Minn., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, adopted on January 3, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 599); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

1312. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1313. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$92,500,000, for the War Department, for cemetery expenses (H. Doc. No. 597); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1314. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$45,400 and a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Treasury Department (H. Doc. No. 598); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 624. Resolution providing additional funds for the Committee on Un-American Activities; without amendment (Rept. No. 2073). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6459. A bill to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers; without amendment (Rept. No. 2074). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 6477. A bill to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, and section 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H. R. 6478. A bill to protect the people from interference with the movement of the mails

AMENDING SECTION 8 (a) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

MAY 17, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6459]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture shows the purpose of this bill and the need for its enactment:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., March 12, 1946.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended by Public Law 461, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved February 29, 1936, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop programs and make payments directly to agricultural producers for specified purposes. This authorization was given during the period prior to January 1, 1938, to afford opportunity for the States to take legislative action which would enable them to carry out the program through grants made by the Federal Government. The period was extended to January 1, 1942, by Public Law 170, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 329) and was further extended to January 1, 1947, by Public Law 374, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860).

At the time of the enactment of Public Law 374, the information available to the Department of Agriculture showed that only 23 States had enacted legislation providing for the formulation and administration of State plans for carrying out the act. We now have no information that any additional States have enacted legislation providing for the formulation and administration of State plans under the act, and it appears unlikely that the remaining States could enact legislation before the present authority of the Secretary of Agriculture expires on January 1, 1947. Therefore, extension of the act is necessary if there is to be a program on a national basis after 1946.

An adequate and effective agricultural conservation program is urgently needed to restore and preserve our soil resources. This is particularly important in view of the heavy drain upon our soils which was made in attaining the record production levels reached during the war period. The Department, therefore, urgently recommends that the existing authority for a national conservation program be continued. This could be done by continuing the present authority for a specified number of years.

Attached is a suggested draft of a bill which would amend the act by extending the present authority until December 31, 1950. We shall be glad to furnish any additional information desired in connection with the consideration of this proposed legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of such proposed legislation on this subject as the Department deems appropriate.

A similar letter is being sent to the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

Attachments.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended)

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) In order to carry out the purposes specified in section 7 (a) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to **[January 1, 1947,]** *January 1, 1949*, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to section 7. No such powers shall be exercised after **[December 31, 1946,]** *December 31, 1948*, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to **[January 1, 1947.]** *January 1, 1949.*



Union Calendar No. 609

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6459

[Report No. 2074]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 16, 1946

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Agriculture

MAY 17, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp.
5 IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by striking
6 out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein and
7 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1949", and (b) striking
8 out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof
9 "December 31, 1948".

A BILL

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

MAY 16, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 17, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 4, 1946
For actions of June 3, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sent agricultural appropriation bill to conference. House passed Manasco bill to provide substantive authority for administrative-expense provisions now carried in Independent Offices Act. Senate passed measure extending time during which alcohol plants may produce sugars or sirups. Senate passed bill reducing debt limit to \$275,000,000,000.

HOUSE

1. **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.** Passed as reported H. R. 6533, which provides substantive authority for general provisions now carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act on an annual basis, with modifications (pp. 6280-2). For bill's provisions see Digests 196 (1945) and 101.
2. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Reps. Tarver, Cannon of Mo., Sheppard, Whitten, Dirksen, Plumley, and Andersen were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5605 (p. 6302). Senate conferees were appointed June 1.
3. **FORESTRY; MINERALS.** Passed without amendment S. 913, which provides for retaining U. S. control of the surfaces of locations and entries under the general mining laws adjacent to the Catalina Highway, Coronado National Forest, Ariz., except parts actually needed to conduct mining operations, and requires that use of the surface and the timber thereon, necessary for mining operations, be in conformity with national forest rules and regulations (p. 6276). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. **RURAL REHABILITATION.** At the request of Rep. Kean, N. J., passed over S. 1336, to transfer the FSA Burlington Farms Project to N. Dak., after he had asked how much the project has cost the Government (p. 6276).
5. **AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.** At the request of Rep. Kean, passed over H. R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, after he had called attention to a statement in the report that the bill was to provide "a reasonable opportunity for legislative action" and asked how long that was (p. 6275).

6. WATER COMPACT. At the request of Rep. Robertson, Utah, after discussion, passed over H. R. 4701, to grant consent for Utah, Idaho, and Wyo. to enter a compact for division of Bear River waters (p. 6275).
7. FISHERIES. Passed as reported H. R. 5552, to authorize sale of surplus vessels suitable for fishing (p. 6277).
8. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, said strikes have interfered with farm-machinery production and that this should receive Government attention (p. 6273).
9. ECONOMY; INFLATION. Rep. Buffett, Nebr., spoke in favor of economy in Government expenditures and control of inflation; he said housing subsidies and the British loan will contribute to inflation (pp. 6302-4).
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke in favor of economy in Government expenditures (p. 6273).

SENATE

11. SUGAR. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 162, to extend for seven months (until Feb. 1, 1947) the period during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol (p. 6246).
12. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed as reported S. 1760, to decrease the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 6245-6).
13. PERSONNEL; FOREIGN RELATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (p. 6257).
14. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Reconsidered and passed again with an amendment to authorize the exchange of Federal land for other land in Portland, Oreg. H. R. 5407, to grant FWA certain powers regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. (p. 6246). Sens. Andrews, Fulbright, and Taft were again appointed conferees (p. 6246).
15. GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC. Passed as reported H. R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (p. 6258).
16. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on S. 2057, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947 (pp. 6232-44).
17. LABOR DISPUTES. Sens. Barkley, Johnson, Stewart, White, and Austin were appointed conferees on H. R. 6578, to President's temporary labor bill (p. 6228). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
18. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a Kans. Grain, Feed, and Seed Dealers Association resolution urging that the CPA be abolished (p. 6228).
19. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Following is a summary of some of the provisions of S. 2177 (see Digest 103): Provides for open hearings on appropriation bills, all such bills to be fully and carefully considered by the full Appropriations Committees. Allows members time to study committee hearings and reports on appropriation bills before their floor consideration. Provides each appropriation subcommittee with a staff of 4 specialists with a view to making a more thorough scrutiny of departmental estimates and to serve both the majority and

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

BEAR RIVER WATER COMPACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4701) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Bear River and its tributaries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill grants the consent of Congress to certain States to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of certain waters and contemplates the creation of a commission of a committee of which at least one person shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

The committee has adopted an amendment requiring that the particular individual be a representative of the Interior Department. I raise the question, therefore, as to the necessity of section 2, which authorizes the expenses and salary of the individual who is to be appointed by the President.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The point raised by the gentleman is the matter of the expense of the commissioner appointed by the President.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is correct.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman knows, of course, that the commissioner appointed by the President will be in the employ of the Department of the Interior, but he will have some expenses in connection with the matter as a representative of the United States. I assume that is the only item involved. That is the usual provision in all these bills, I understand.

Mr. COLE of New York. At the time the bill was introduced section 2 was necessary, but as amended by the committee, which requires that he be appointed from the Interior Department, I wonder if section 2 is still necessary. If it is the gentleman's opinion it is essential in order to pay the expenses of this individual, I will raise no further objection. I simply wanted to call it to his attention and to the attention of the committee.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I doubt if it actually makes much difference whether section 2 is in the bill or not. The only item involved is the matter of the expenses of the commissioner and in either event it will be paid out of the Treasury.

Mr. COLE of New York. Any one who is an employe of a Federal department and who is assigned to any particular work certainly will be covered for any expenses which he incurs in performing that work. It seems unnecessary to have special authority to pay the expenses of this one individual.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I believe this matter is of sufficient importance to ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice this bill was originally passed in 1936 to give opportunity for legislative bodies to take action. "A reasonable opportunity for legislative action" is the language stated in the bill. That was passed first in 1936 and it has been extended four or five times. I would like to ask how long "a reasonable opportunity" is? Ten years have gone by now.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

EASEMENT FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES TO COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5907) authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital, Lebanon County, Pa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of relocating a part of the Lebanon-Buffalo Springs Road, Route No. 38016, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to grant an easement to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for highway purposes in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital in Lebanon County, Pa., described as follows:

All that part of a strip of land 60 feet wide extending 30 feet either way from the following-described centerline and lying within the boundaries of the Veterans' Administration property: Beginning at a point in the center of existing road, Route No. 38016, at station one hundred and eight plus seventy-five; thence north seventeen degrees forty-two minutes west to station one hundred and eleven plus three and eighty-one one-hundredths; thence on a curve to the right, having a radius of nine hundred and fifty-five and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet to station one hundred and thirteen plus forty-nine and ninety-two one-hundredths; thence north two degrees fifty-six minutes west to station one-hundred and twenty-four plus forty-one and ninety-four one-hundredths; thence on a curve to the left, having a radius of seven hundred and sixteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet to station one hundred and thirty plus four and twenty-three one-hundredths; thence north forty-seven degrees fifty-five minutes west to station one hundred and thirty-four plus forty-six and forty-three one-hundredths; thence on a curve to the right, having a radius of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to station one hundred and thirty-six plus forty-two and twenty-six one-hundredths;

thence north forty-four degrees west to a point in center of existing road, Route No. 38016, at station one hundred and thirty-seven plus fifty. The above-described right-of-way is in accordance with the road plan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Highways, Route No. 38016, section numbered 1, dated September 11, 1945.

The grant of the foregoing easement shall be conditioned upon the vacation, abandonment, and extinguishment within a reasonable time of the presently existing easement in that strip of land described as follows:

All that part of the right-of-way of the existing Lebanon-Buffalo Springs Road lying within or bounded by the Veterans' Administration reservation, Lebanon County, Pa., and lying between the following-described points: Station one hundred eight plus seventy-five and station one hundred thirty-seven plus fifty, in accordance with the road plan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Highways, Route No. 38016, section numbered 1, dated September 11, 1945, except that portion south of station one hundred thirteen plus twenty-five and that portion north of station one hundred thirty-five plus twenty-five which will be used for the new road as shown on the aforesaid road plan.

The easement herein authorized to be granted shall be limited to the period of time the aforesaid lands are required and actually used for highway purposes, and when no longer so required and used, all interests herein authorized to be conveyed in said lands shall cease and determine.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 100 OF THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6069) to amend section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 693), is amended by adding an additional paragraph thereto so that the section will read as follows:

"SEC. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled to priority equal to the highest granted any department or agency of the Government in personnel, service, space, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders, and regulations pertaining to priorities. The Administrator is authorized, for the purpose of extending benefits to veterans and dependents, and to the extent he deems necessary, to procure the necessary space for administrative, clinical, medical, and out-patient treatment purposes by lease, purchase, or construction of buildings, or by condemnation or declaration of taking, pursuant to existing statutes.

"Until June 30, 1947, the Administrator is authorized to enter into leases or renewals of leases of property for any of the purposes specified in this section for periods not exceeding 5 years. The provisions of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended by section 15 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517; 40 U. S. C. 278a), the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1257), and the act of February 27, 1906 (34 Stat. 48; 31 U. S. C. 665); and the provisions of section 3732 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 11) shall not apply to any lease entered into by the Administrator under the authority of this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish, or in any way limit any right, power, or authority granted to the Administrator under any other law."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6153) to remove the existing limitation on the number of associate members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in the Veterans' Administration.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That part of paragraph I preceding subparagraph (a) of part II of veterans' regulation No. 2 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C., ch. 12 note), is amended to read as follows:

"I. There is hereby created in the Veterans' Administration a Board of Veterans' Appeals under the administrative control and supervision of a chairman directly responsible to the administrator of veterans' affairs. The board shall be composed of a chairman, a vice chairman, such number of associate members as may be found necessary, and such other professional, administrative, clerical, and stenographic personnel as are necessary in conducting hearings and considering and disposing of appeals properly before such board in accordance with the instructions herein provided. Members of the board, including the chairman and the vice chairman, shall be appointed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs with the approval of the President."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "necessary" insert "not to exceed 50."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING SCENIC VALUES ALONG CATALINA HIGHWAY, ARIZONA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 913) to protect scenic values along and tributary to the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter mining locations made under mining laws of the United States within the following-described lands within the Coronado National Forest, Pima County, Ariz.: Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, and the east half of section 34, township 11 south, range 15 east; sections 30, 31, 32, and 33, and the west half of section 29, township 11 south, range 16 east; sections 1, 2, and 3, township 12 south, range 15 east; sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, and 16, the west half of section 11, the west half of section 14, and the northwest quarter of section 23, township 12 south, range 16 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting, mining, and beneficiation of ores including the taking of mineral deposits and timber required by or in the mining and ore-reducing operations, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy: *Provided, however,* That the cutting and removal of timber, except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to provide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations, shall be conducted in accordance with

the rules for timber cutting on adjoining national-forest land, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

SEC. 2. That hereafter all patents issued under the United States mining laws affecting lands within the above-described area shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and remove so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in extracting and removing and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national-forest rules and regulations, but each patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. That valid mining claims within the said lands, existing on the date of the enactment of this act, and thereafter maintained in compliance with the law under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of Arizona, may be perfected under this act, or under the laws under which they were initiated, as the claimant may desire.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN WARD COUNTY, N. DAK.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1336) to transfer certain real and personal property in Ward County, N. Dak., to the State of North Dakota acting by and through the Industrial Commission of North Dakota.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will someone inform me how much this project has cost the Federal Government so far?

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of an explanation at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1605) to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy and Marine Corps shore activities.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$7,263.87, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and for-

mer Navy and Marine Corps personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring in a Quonset hut at naval operating base, Navy 151, on January 9, 1945; in barracks at United States naval air facility, Hitchcock, Tex., on May 22, 1945; in Quonset hut 38, Patsu four-one, on February 3, 1945; in building 215, Marine Corps air depot, Miramar, San Diego, Calif., on March 15, 1945; in Quonset hut at naval air station, Attu, Alaska, on January 29, 1945; in barracks at naval air station, Key West, Fla., on January 1, 1945; in barracks at Manna Group, American Samoa Islands, on July 19, 1944; in Quonset hut 5, Tolosa, Leyte, P. I., on March 19, 1945, at officers' quarters 4 at United States Naval Mobile Hospital 9; on January 2, 1944; at Harrowbeer Airport, Plymouth England, in January 1945; at officers' quarters OSS, Para-Military School, Chrea, Algiers, on June 2, 1944; at officer quarters I, naval air facility, Navy 129, on March 3, 1945; at Dewey unit ships-service building, naval training center, Sampson, N. Y., on January 15, 1945: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4486) to abolish the Santa Rosa Island National Monument and to provide for the conveyance to Escambia County, State of Florida, of that portion of Santa Rosa Island which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Santa Rosa Island National Monument, Florida, is hereby abolished, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to donate and convey Escambia County, State of Florida, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that portion of Santa Rosa Island, Florida, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIKES: On line 9, after the word "Interior," strike out the period, insert a comma, and add the following: "to be retained by the said Escambia County and to be used by it for such purposes as it shall deem to be in the public interest or to be leased by it from time to time in whole or in part or parts to such persons and for such purposes as it shall deem to be in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it shall fix and always to be subject to regulation by said county whether leased or not leased, but never to be otherwise disposed of or conveyed by it, provided nothing herein shall prevent the said county from conveying said property back to the Federal Government or to the State of Florida or any agency thereof."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman will explain his amendment I shall rise in opposition to the amendment for the purpose of inquiring why such a provision is necessary.

DIGEST
OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 18, 1946
For actions of June 17, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 117

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed following bills: Continue Federal administration of Agricultural Conservation Program for 2 years; continue Sugar Act for 1 year; provide that future peanut allotments and quotas shall be at least as much as in 1941; prohibit peanut marketing quotas in 1947; provide for Swan Island animal-quarantine station; and reduce public-debt limit to \$275,000,000,000. House Rules Committee cleared omnibus flood-control bill. Rep. Rees said "farmers who sell wheat are entitled to have the price protected. Rep. Sabbath spoke in favor of price control on farm products. Rep. Jenkins inserted Secretary's letter on publication of food-allotment lists.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Passed without amendment H. R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act from Jan. 1, 1947, to Jan. 1, 1949 (p. 7133).
2. SUGAR ACT. Passed without amendment H. R. 6689, to continue this Act until Dec. 31, 1947 (p. 7148).
3. PEANUT MARKETING. Passed as reported H. R. 5958, to provide that future marketing quotas and acreage allotments of peanuts for each State shall be at least that for 1941 (pp. 7138-9).
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 359, to eliminate marketing quotas for peanuts in 1947 (p. 7139).
4. ANIMAL QUARANTINE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 364, to provide for establishment of an international animal-quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the U. S. (pp. 7147-8).
5. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. Passed without amendment H. R. 3492, to amend the Civil-Service Retirement Act so as to prevent withholding or set-off of amounts in the retirement fund to the credit of fiscal officers on account of suspensions or disallowances raised by GAO when such officers have acted in good faith (p. 7136).
Passed as reported H. R. 4651, to amend this Act so as to provide that an annuitant retired because of disability, who recovers before reaching automatic retirement age, and who fails of reemployment through no fault of his own, be entitled to full annuity (p. 7136).

6. FLOOD CONTROL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (p. 7131).
7. PERSONNEL; CLAIMS. Passed as reported H. R. 6532, which permits department and agency heads to designate disbursing officers to make payments of claims directly to Government employees and former employees for the difference between amounts for overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at day rates and overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at night rates pursuant to Comptroller General's decisions--applies only to those whose compensation is fixed by wage boards, etc., and who receive night differential pay (p. 7135).
8. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 5840, which authorizes exchange of 144 acres of national-forest land used for pasturage for 8 acres of irrigated pasture land with an associated water right (p. 7136).
9. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H. R. 6699, to reduce the public-debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 7149-60); during debate there was discussion in favor of economy in Government expenditures.
10. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. At the request of Rep. May, Ky., the conference report on S. 752, to provide for acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical material, was recommitted to the conferees (p. 7129). Rep. Pittenger, Minn., said he understood this action was taken "for a correction and not for a substantial change" (p. 7130).
11. FARM PRICES. Rep. Rees, Kans., said "farmers compelled to sell wheat are entitled to have the price protected" (p. 7130).
Rep. Sabath, Ill., spoke in favor of price control on farm products (p. 7131).
12. APPROPRIATION HEARINGS. Rep. Slaughter, Mo., spoke in favor of opening appropriation hearings to members of Congress, stating that he was refused an opportunity to hear War Assets testimony even though he is chairman of the surplus-property investigating committee (p. 7130).
13. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1460, to fix the salary at \$10,000 per annum and provide Senate confirmation of appointment of the Interior Department solicitor (p. 7139).
Rep. Miller, Calif., at the suggestion of the Speaker withdrew his request for consideration of H.R. 6691, to excuse Federal employees from duty on July 5, 1946 (pp. 7148-9).
14. GRAZING LANDS. Passed over on objection of Rep. Kean, N.J., H.R. 1392, to provide for renewing and increasing forage and improving watershed conditions on range lands, forests or Indian lands, or other U.S. lands; and authorizing sowing operations by airplane, machinery, or other means, for conducting experiments to improve methods of reseeding (p. 7139).
15. LAND-BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land-Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1948, and authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (H.Rept. 2295) (p. 7161).

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the *RECORD* and include an editorial appearing in yesterday's Post.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the *RECORD* and include a table of veterans' benefits.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I heard the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENNINGS] inform the House a few minutes ago that he had been instructed by the Republican National Committee to obtain certain information. Invariably, the Republican National Committee seems to obtain official information before we hear it in the House. I wonder what information they possibly can be seeking? Surely it cannot be in regard to anything which the Republicans, as a national party, have ever done to help the farmer, because that is one thing the Republican Party has never been successfully accused of. The only national party which has ever done anything for farmers is the Democratic Party.

But some of the representatives of farm organizations are not satisfied with what has been done in the past, nor with the high prices farm products are getting now. They forget the days when cotton was 6 cents a pound and corn was burned as fuel because the price would not return the cost of production; and these representatives continue to urge and demand still higher prices notwithstanding that the cost of living has gone up in the last few years nearly 60 percent. I was amazed when I learned that they have forced the Food Administration to boost the price of butter another 11 cents; to boost the price of milk; to boost the price of imitation cheeses.

HOW WILL PEOPLE LIVE?

I want to know, Mr. Speaker, how far this sort of thing can and will go, especially if OPA is mangled, emasculated, stripped of its powers to control runaway prices? I actually believe, Mr. Speaker, that without a strong price-control policy to act as a brake on rising food costs, and other essential costs of living, prices will shoot up with startling rapidity 15 percent, 20 percent, 25 percent, perhaps more.

How can people live then who have small fixed salaries—white-collar workers, wage earners, annuitants, pensioners? How will they exist?

PROSPEROUS FARMS ARE FACTORIES

I know there will be some to say that the poor farmer works from dawn to dark and gets no return. I have been a farmer. I know that farmers do work hard. But skyrocketing consumers' prices will not help the poor tenant farmer who needs help; it will benefit only temporarily the prosperous farmer

who is really a businessman, an industrialist, with modern machinery and implements, balanced fertilizers, power from REA cooperatives in his barnyard, motorized plows and harrows, and discs and harvesters.

Once more I repeat—I want farmers to receive an adequate return on the products of their toil and investment. I want no man to slave for nothing. I want good prices on farm products. But I do not want to see prices so high people cannot pay them. I admit that some Representatives from strong agricultural districts have voted against extension of the Price Control Act; I realize that for a little time farmers will get a still better return for their products, even after the middlemen have taken their cut; but if this dizzy spiral of price increases continues there is bound to be another crash as in 1930 under Hoover.

REPUBLICANS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that that is what the Republican National Committee and the Republicans generally are going to be responsible for. They do not realize that if the cost of living goes up and up and up, wage earners and salary earners will be obliged to demand higher and higher and higher wages in order to live. Reports from Government departments show that great corporations have salted away millions upon millions of dollars in cash; they can ride out a depression and they will refuse to raise wages, so there will be more strikes.

You are trying to make the farmer believe you are helping him, but you may be digging a pitfall for him. Personally, I am willing that you have all the information you desire; I only hope it will be made public without distortion.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, whenever the farmers of this country have to depend on the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] for their prosperity, God save the country. The cotton farmer gets 1 cent an hour for every cent a pound he gets for his lint cotton. Today he is toiling in the hot sun, fighting the boll weevil and the vicissitudes of nature, for 29 cents an hour, while men are striking all over the country who are drawing as much as two or three dollars an hour or more.

I am not in favor of letting the OPA get back onto the neck of the American farmers. Let farm commodities rise to their normal level and stop trying to penalize the people who till the soil. Let cotton, wheat, corn, and other farm products rise to the normal levels justified by existing conditions, and let the farmers of the Nation enjoy some real prosperity.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. SABATH from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 668, Rept. No. 2292), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Flood Control, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian on proceedings had under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, for the fiscal year ending June 1945.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 15, 1946.

JOHN G. JOHNSON—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 2579, an act for the relief of John G. Johnson.

The purpose of the bill is to pay the sum of \$509.15 in satisfaction of all claims against the United States incident to the packing, storage, and removal of household effects in connection with his change of official station from Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill.

The change of station in this case was effected because of the removal of the headquarters office of the Railroad Retirement Board from Washington to Chicago pursuant to the decentralization plan of the President. In order to defray the expenses of the individual employees so transferred, allotments were made from the emergency fund of the President. The letters of allotment in all cases of decentralization limited the weight of household effects which an employee might transport at Government expense to 7,000 pounds. The shipment in Mr. Johnson's case weighed 14,710 pounds—which involved an excess weight of 7,710 pounds—and he was required to refund the proportionate cost of shipping the excess weight, which amounted to \$509.15.

All other employees similarly involved who shipped household effects in excess of the authorized weight likewise were required to pay the excess cost, and no reason is apparent for singling out this individual for special consideration.

In view of the above, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 15, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—CHARLES B. BORELL

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

There is returned herewith, without my approval, H. R. 4716, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of Charles B. Borell."

The purpose of the bill is to propose payment to Charles B. Borell, of Champlain, N. Y., of the sum of \$163.20 as reimbursement of the cost of shipping his household effects from Belfast, Ireland, to New York, N. Y., December 27, 1930, in connection with his transfer from Belfast to Washington, D. C. The shipment was accomplished on a vessel not registered under the laws of the United States, in contravention of the requirements of section 601 of the act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 697), that any officer or employee of the United States traveling overseas should travel and transport his personal effects on vessels registered under the laws of the United States. The only reason advanced for the failure to make use of an American vessel is the unsatisfactory statement in a report submitted by the Attorney General that Mr. Borell attempted to secure a copy of the Standardized Government Travel Regulations from his supervisor but that he was unable to furnish him a copy.

The act of May 22, 1928, is a public law, and all citizens of the United States are chargeable with notice of its provisions. Furthermore, the travel orders issued to Mr. Borell directed specifically his return to the United States "via a

vessel of American registry." The act of May 22, 1928, also provides the conditions under which failure to comply with its provisions may be excused by directing that "the Comptroller General of the United States shall not credit any allowance for travel or shipping expenses incurred on a foreign ship in the absence of satisfactory proof of the necessity therefor." I am informed that the records of the General Accounting Office do not reflect that any action was taken by Mr. Borell to submit to the Comptroller General of the United States "satisfactory proof of the necessity," for the use of a foreign vessel in the transportation of his household effects; that nothing is indicated otherwise as to any such necessity; that the liability of the United States for the freight charges in this case amounting to \$130 was denied by the Comptroller General when the matter was presented to his office for preaudit in January 1931; and that the additional amount claimed, \$33.20, as reimbursement for storage, brokerage, and cartage, also was denied for the reason that such charges would not have been necessary had the shipment been made on an American vessel.

The claim for the amount stated in this enactment again was presented to the General Accounting Office in December 1944, nearly 14 years later, but was returned to the claimant with the information that consideration thereof was barred by the 10-year statute of limitations. To single out this individual for relief over others similarly involved who have not been so relieved would not only be an unfair discrimination against them but would furnish, also, a precedent for relief in all other similar cases, thus nullifying, in effect, the provisions of section 601 of the act of May 22, 1928.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

JUNE 15, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the message and accompanying bill are referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the able pen of Blair Moody, Washington correspondent of the Detroit News, under date of June 16, entitled "Labor Warned To Clean House."

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar (H. R. 4435) to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, N. Dak.; and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

RAILROAD REORGANIZATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5924) to enable debtor railroad corporations, whose properties during a period of 7 years have provided sufficient earnings to pay fixed charges, to effect a readjustment of their financial structure without further proceedings under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

ENLISTMENTS FOR DUTY AT LIFEBOAT STATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6219) to authorize the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to accept enlistments of certain individuals for duty at lifeboat stations during the year 1946.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SECTION 8 (A) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when this bill was called 2 weeks ago I asked some questions and the committee did not give me any answer. Is there anyone present who can answer those questions now?

Mr. PACE. I will be glad to try to do so.

Mr. KEAN. This bill provides that reasonable opportunity be given to the States to change the law. I note that the bill was originally passed in 1936. Ten years have passed. I just wonder how long a reasonable opportunity should be.

Mr. PACE. When the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was originally enacted, it was contemplated it might ultimately become administered by the States. It has proven to be impracticable for each individual State to have a separate program. The act should, in my judgment, be rewritten and the State feature taken out. It has been the policy of the committee and the Congress simply to continue the provision of temporary Federal administration of the program for the time being. This bill simply further extends the over-all program by Federal administration rather than directing it to be done by the States, which I am sure is impractical and which the States have not agreed to assume. In my judgment, this

is the finest program for the farmer—soil conservation and soil rebuilding—but I do agree with the gentleman that we should meet the issue and either give it to the States or take the States out of the picture, which the committee will try to do.

Mr. KEAN. I thank the gentleman for the information, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1949", and (b) striking out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1948."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN WARD COUNTY, N. DAK., TO THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1336) to transfer certain real and personal property in Ward County, N. Dak., to the State of North Dakota acting by and through the Industrial Commission of North Dakota.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon the written consent of the majority of directors of North Dakota Rural Rehabilitation Corp., the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to transfer and to cause to be transferred forthwith to the State of North Dakota, acting by and through the Industrial Commission of North Dakota, all right, title, claim, and estate in and to all real and personal property in Ward County, N. Dak., known as the Burlington farmstead and coal-mine project, and which said properties were transferred by North Dakota Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, in trust to the United States of America acting by and through the Secretary of Agriculture, by transfer agreement dated June 25, 1937, and which said properties have been subject to administration by the Secretary as trustee under such agreement. Such transfer by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be subject to any legal rights existing by virtue of any lease, or other agreement by the Secretary, his successors or representatives as such trustee, to use such properties or any proceeds received therefrom wholly for rural rehabilitation.

SEC. 2. The transfer of the real and personal property under this Act is hereby found to be in the general interest of rural rehabilitation and particularly in the rehabilitation of disabled veterans of the United States, and dependent members of their families, resident in North Dakota, and shall not be deemed to impose any liability upon the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to his obligations under such agreement of transfer of June 25, 1937.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS FOR HIGHWAY BRIDGES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6324) to amend and supplement the Federal-

Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to provide for the design and construction of dams so that they will serve as foundations for highway bridges, to provide for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across such dams, to authorize the granting of easements and rights-of-way in connection therewith, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter each executive department, independent establishment, office, board, bureau, commission, authority, administration, corporation wholly owned or controlled by the United States, or other agency of the Government of the United States, hereinafter collectively and individually referred to as "agency", now or hereafter having jurisdiction over and custody of any dam constructed or to be constructed and owned by or for the United States, shall be, and is hereby, authorized, with any funds available to it, to design and construct any such dam in such manner that it will constitute and serve as a suitable and adequate foundation to support a public highway bridge upon and across such dam, and to design and construct upon the foundation thus provided a public highway bridge upon and across such dam: *Provided*, That the highway department of the State in which such dam shall be located jointly with the United States Commissioner of Public Roads shall first determine and certify to such agency that such bridge is economically desirable and needed as a link in the State, or Federal-aid highway systems, and shall request such agency to design and construct such dam so that it will serve as a suitable and adequate foundation for a public highway bridge and to design and construct such public highway bridge upon and across such dam, and shall agree to reimburse such agency pursuant to section 4 hereof for any additional costs which it may be required to incur because of the design and construction of such dam so that it will serve as a foundation for a public highway bridge and for any expenditures which it may find necessary to make in designing and constructing such public highway bridge upon and across such dam: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the design and construction of a bridge upon and across any such dam be undertaken hereunder except by the agency having jurisdiction over and custody of the dam, acting directly or through contractors employed by it, and after such agency shall determine that it will be structurally feasible and will not interfere with the proper functioning and operation of the dam.

SEC. 2. Construction of any bridge upon and across any dam pursuant to this act shall not be commenced unless and until the State in which such bridge is to be located, or the appropriate subdivision of such State, shall enter into an agreement with such agency and with the Commissioner of Public Roads to construct, or cause to be constructed, with or without the aid of Federal funds, the approach roads necessary to connect such bridge with existing public highways and to maintain, or cause to be maintained, such approach roads from and after their completion. Such agreement may also provide for the design and construction of such bridge upon and across the dam by such agency of the United States and for reimbursing such agency the costs incurred by it in the design and construction of the bridge as provided in section 4 hereof. Any such agency is hereby authorized to convey to the State, or to the appropriate subdivision thereof, without cost, such easements and rights-of-way in its cus-

tody or over lands of the United States in its custody and control as may be necessary, convenient, or proper for the location, construction, and maintenance of the approach roads referred to in this section, including such roadside parks or recreational areas of limited size as may be deemed necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public. Any bridge constructed pursuant to this act upon and across a dam in the custody and jurisdiction of any agency of the United States, including such portion thereof, if any, as may extend beyond the physical limits of the dam, shall constitute and remain a part of said dam and be maintained by the agency: *Provided, however*, That any such agency may enter into any such contracts and agreements with the State or its subdivisions respecting public use of any bridge so located and constructed as may be deemed appropriate, but no such bridge shall be closed to public use by the agency except in cases of emergency or when deemed necessary in the interest of national security.

SEC. 3. All costs and expenses incurred and expenditures made by any agency in the exercise of the powers and authority conferred by this act (but not including any costs, expenses, or expenditures which would have been required in any event to satisfy a legal road or bridge relocation obligation or to meet operating or other agency needs) shall be recorded and kept separate and apart from the other costs, expenses, and expenditures of such agency, and no portion thereof shall be charged or allocated to flood control, navigation, irrigation, fertilizer production, the national defense, the development of power, or other program, purpose, or function of such agency.

SEC. 4. Not to exceed \$10,000,000 of any money heretofore or hereafter appropriated for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Act (42 Stat. 212), as amended and supplemented, shall be available for expenditure by the Commissioner of Public Roads in accordance with the provisions of this act, as an emergency fund, to reimburse any agency for any additional costs or expenditures which it may be required to incur because of the design and construction of any such dam so that it will constitute and serve as a foundation for a public highway bridge upon and across such dam and to reimburse any such agency for any costs, expenses, or expenditures which it may be required to make in designing and constructing any such bridge upon and across a dam in accordance with the provisions of this act, except such costs, expenses, or expenditures as would have been required of such agency in any event to satisfy a legal obligation to relocate a highway or bridge or to meet operating or other agency needs, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated any sum or sums necessary to reimburse the funds so expended by the Commissioner of Public Roads from time to time under the authority of this section. Of each bridge constructed upon and across a dam under the provisions of this act, there may be financed wholly with Federal funds that portion thereof which is located within the physical limits of the masonry structure, or structures, of the dam, and the Commissioner of Public Roads shall in his sole discretion determine what additional portion of the bridge, if any, may be so financed, such determination to be final and conclusive. The remainder of the bridge, and any necessary related approach roads, shall be financed by the State or its appropriate subdivision, with or without the aid of Federal funds; but said portion of the bridge so financed by the State or its subdivisions, including such portion thereof, if any, as may extend beyond the physical limits of the dam shall, nevertheless, be designed and constructed solely by the agency having custody and jurisdiction of the dam as provided in section 1 hereof,

Sec. 5. In making, reviewing, or approving the design of any bridge or approach structure to be constructed under this act the agency shall, in matters relating to roadway design, loadings, clearances and widths, and traffic safeguards, give full consideration to and be guided by the standards and advice of the Public Roads Administration.

Sec. 6. The authority conferred by this act shall be in addition to and not in limitation of authority conferred upon any agency by any other law, and nothing in this act contained shall affect or be deemed to relate to any bridge, approach structure, or highway constructed or to be constructed by any such agency in furtherance of its lawful purposes and requirements or to satisfy a legal obligation incurred independently of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 16, strike out the word "local."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I hope that no objection will be made to the passage of this bill. It is definitely in the public interest. The proposals have been considered for many, many months by representatives of the various agencies and by the Roads Committee of the House. After many conferences all of the agencies are in agreement on the provisions of this measure and they join in asking that Congress enact it into law.

The bill has been fully considered by the Roads Committee and the report of that committee is unanimous in recommending its passage. The proposal of the bill is to establish a national policy so as to have the Public Roads Administration, the State highway commissioner in the State involved, and the agency which may build a dam, cooperate in planning before a dam is built—whether it might be advisable and in the public interest to construct the dam so as to permit a road to be built over it. Dams have been and will be built by the Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department through its Reclamation Division, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In the future, of course, other dams may be built by other governmental agencies. If a dam is to be built, it would certainly be logical to consider whether the system of roads around the dam would require a road to be built over it. If a road over the dam would fit into the highway scheme of the Federal Government, the State, or the county, the road should be built if it is feasible. This, of course, would save money as it is cheaper to build a road on a dam than to build a separate bridge.

This bill has nothing to do, whatsoever, with the existing requirement placed upon governmental agencies such as the TVA, Corps of Engineers, and the Interior Department to maintain existing highway connections. That is a constitutional requirement. In the case of TVA, for instance, they would be required to build a road over a dam or to maintain a ferry if their work interfered with an existing highway system, or if in the operation of the dam a road over it was necessary. But the TVA—and the same applies to the Corps of Engineers and Interior Department—is not required to consider the future needs

of the situation; that is, they do not have to look into the question of whether a road might, in a year or two, be highly desirable over a dam from the highway viewpoint.

Under the provisions of this bill, a corps of engineers would be authorized to build a bridge or road across an existing dam where it was found by the Public Roads Administrator and the highway commissioner of the State that the bridge or road is desirable and essential in the Federal or State road system. The bill also provides that the agency which operates the dam must certify that the building of the bridge or road is economically feasible. No one, of course, would want to have the road or bridge built if it would damage or interfere with the operation of the dam in a material way.

The bill provides that the Federal Government will bear the cost of the bridge or road immediately above the dam. The State or local community will share in the payment of the balance of the structure and will also provide rights-of-way.

In my district there are two dams—Chickamauga near Chattanooga and Watts Bar, which is between Spring City and Decatur—which should have had bridges constructed on them at the time the dams were built. Had this measure been the law it would have required the TVA, Public Roads Administration, and the State highway commissioner to have a conference and determine whether bridges over these dams would fit into and be necessary parts of a State or Federal highway system. In both cases they would have found bridges were necessary.

Mr. Thomas H. McDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads Administration, has stated to me that he felt that bridges should have been built over these dams and that they would be under this bill. Now that the dams have been built, upon passage of this measure it will be the duty of the TVA, Public Roads Administration, and State highway commissioner to consider whether bridges over these dams would be a desirable link in a State or Federal highway system. Mr. McDonald has stated to me that, insofar as he is concerned, he thinks they do constitute necessary links.

The same consideration, of course, will be given to bridges throughout the country. This is not a local measure in any sense of the word, but establishes a national policy which is in the public interest and which will save money for the Government.

[Mr. HOBBS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD just before the passage of the bill H. R. 6324.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING FROM PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH CAUSED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL OR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6454) amending the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223B), entitled "An act to provide for settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, this legislation continues during peacetime the amendment to the law that we passed during wartime authorizing the War Department to settle claims up to \$1,000.

If we do not pass this bill we shall have hundreds and hundreds of small private claims coming in here. This is a departmental bill. It is an amendment to a law which was requested by the War Department and which was reported out of the Claims Committee 2 or 3 years ago and passed. It is a permanent extension of the time so they can settle claims while the war is technically going on and while the Army is still busy getting those claims. That briefly is the effect of the bill. It is a bill in the interest of expediting the handling of public business.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand the gentleman's statement, it does not permit the settlement of claims in excess of \$1,000?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In other words, if a claim is in excess of \$1,000 it must come to the Claims Committee.

Mr. PITTENGER. It would still have to come to the Claims Committee and to Congress.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does this permit the War Department to settle personal injury claims as well as property damage?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is my understanding; I am sure that is correct.

As I have indicated, this bill came from the Departments. The War Department asked for it, the Navy Department also favored it, and the Bureau of the Budget has no objections to these amendments.

This legislation makes permanent in peacetime temporary legislation which was intended to help out the War Department while the war was in progress. There can be no real objections to the passage of this bill, because it will help in the payment of claims against the Government, and at the same time decrease the volume of work by the Claims Committee and by Congress in the passage of legislation involving small claims.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill,

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended by the act of May 29, 1945 (Public Law 67, 79th Cong.), be, and it is hereby, further amended by striking out the figures and words "\$500, or in time of war not in excess of" as they appear in the first sentence thereof, and by striking out the figures and words "\$500, or in time of war \$1,000," as they appear in the last sentence of said section and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

June
18

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6459

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp.
5 IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by striking
6 out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein and
7 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1949", and (b) striking
8 out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof
9 "December 31, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives June 17, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6459

AN ACT

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

July
28

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 3, 1946
For actions of July 2, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 129

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to authorize appropriations to continue farm-labor supply program for 6 months. House sent Government corporations appropriation bill to conference; instructed conferees not to agree to TVA fertilizer plant. House agreed to Senate amendment to bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate committees reported bills to: Provide for 2 more Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture; continue Federal administration of Agricultural Conservation program for 2 years; provide that future peanut allotments and quotas shall be at least as much as in 1941; prohibit 1947 cotton and peanut allotments and quotas; provide for Swan Island animal quarantine station; provide substantive authority for administrative-expense items in Independent Offices Appropriation Act. President approved bill to provide July 5 holiday.

HOUSE

- 1. FARM-LABOR PROGRAM.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6828, to authorize appropriations for continuation of the farm-labor supply program until July 1, 1947 (p. 8286).
- 2. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Reps. Mahon, Whitten, Gore, Jensen, and Ploeser were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 6777 (p. 8310). Senate conferees were appointed June 29.
Agreed, 161-148, to a motion by Rep. Rich, Pa., to instruct the House conferees not to agree to the provision for a \$3,000,000 TVA fertilizer plant (pp. 8300-10).8269).
- 3. PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment S. 2335, to authorize department heads to excuse employees on July 5, 1946, if they work an equal number of hours at some other time during the month (pp. 8274-5). This bill was approved by the President later in the day (public-law number not yet available).
- 4. FARM CREDIT.** Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1951; to limit such loans to refinancing for the period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1951, except as may be otherwise specified by Congressional resolution; and to authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. 8270). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 5. FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6298, to authorize exchange of mineral rights reserved on the Vesuvius watershed in the Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Units, Ohio, and owned by the Mineral Products Co. and others, for

surface rights of equal value owned by the U. S. in other lands that do not drain into Vesuvius Lake (pp. 8275-6).

Passed over H. R. 1392, to provide for reseeding forest lands, on the objections of Reps. Kean, Cunningham, and Rich (p. 8273).

6. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 8311-6).

7. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Case, S. Dak., said the increased livestock receipts in the stockyards are "an interesting postscript to some of yesterday's wild alarms" (p. 8269).

Rep. Cole, Mo., inserted telegrams commending elimination of price controls (p. 8272).

Rep. Patman, Tex., spoke in favor of "preventing inflation" and increasing taxes to balance the budget (pp. 8291-2).

SENATE

8. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1923, to provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (S. Rept. 1638) (p. 8211).

9. MARKETING; PEANUTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 359, to prohibit the proclaiming of marketing quotas on peanuts for the calendar year 1947 or the establishment of National, State, or farm acreage allotments for peanuts for the 1947 crop (S. Rept. 1643) (p. 8211).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5958, to provide that future marketing quotas and acreage allotments of peanuts for each State shall be at least that for 1941 (S. Rept. 1640) (p. 8211).

10. ANIMAL QUARANTINE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 364, to provide for establishment of an international animal-quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the U.S. (S. Rept. 1644) (p. 8211).

11. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act from Jan. 1, 1947, to Jan. 1, 1949 (S. Rept. 1641) (p. 8211).

12. PERSONNEL; CLAIMS. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6532, to permit department and agency heads to designate disbursing officers to make payments of claims directly to Government employees and former employees for the difference between rates and overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at night rates pursuant to Comptroller General decisions (S. Rept. 1645) (p. 8211).

13. COTTON. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (S. Rept. 1642) (p. 8211).

14. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments (H.R. 6533, to provide substantive authority for general provisions now carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act on an annual basis, with modifications (S. Rept. 1636) (p. 8211).

R. McCormack, former postmaster, at Albany, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1637).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry;

S. 1923. A bill to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1638);

H. R. 3821. A bill to amend sections 4 and 8 of the act of September 2, 1937, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1639);

H. R. 5958. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1640);

H. R. 6459. A bill to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers; without amendment (Rept. No. 1641);

H. J. Res. 336. Joint resolution relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1642);

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution relating to peanut marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1643); and

H. J. Res. 364. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1644).

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

H. R. 6532. A bill to provide a method for payment in certain Government establishments of overtime, leave, and holiday compensation on the basis of night rates pursuant to certain decisions of the Comptroller General, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1645).

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution to authorize the making of settlement on account of certain currency destroyed at Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1646).

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report for the month of June 1946, from the chairman of a certain committee, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS

JULY 2, 1946.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the name of a person employed by the committee who is not a full-time employee of the Senate or of the committee for the month of June 1946, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual and address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Mrs. Mamie L. Mizen, 1434 Saratoga Ave.	District of Columbia government.	\$3,970

K. D. McKellar, Chairman.

AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT RELATING TO CERTAIN AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CARRIERS—MINORITY VIEWS (PT. 2 OF REPT. NO. 1511)

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], as members of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I submit minority views of the bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to certain agreements between carriers.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The minority views will be received and printed.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF 1942

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order.

The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution offered on yesterday by the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the introduction of which was objected to, under rule XIV, paragraph 1, by the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL].

Under the rule, the joint resolution may now be introduced, and it will be read the first time by title.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 172) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, introduced by Mr. WAGNER, was read the first time by its title.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the second reading of the joint resolution?

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2403. A bill to amend Public Law No. 2, Seventy-second Congress, as amended, and for the purpose of transferring to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the administration of the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself and Mr. HILL):

S. 2404. A bill to amend section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. ANDREWS introduced Senate bill 2405, to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 2406. A bill for the relief of Ward A. Besanson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2407. A bill for the relief of E. R. Ensey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 2408. A bill to amend the act of February 9, 1907, as amended, with respect to certain fees; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AREA AND USE OF UNITED STATES CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement in explanation of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be appropriately referred, and the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2405) to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. ANDREWS is as follows:

EXPLANATION BY MR. ANDREWS OF "A BILL TO DEFINE THE AREA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL GROUNDS, TO REGULATE THE USE THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

The bill has a fourfold purpose:

1. It specifically defines for purposes of law, jurisdiction, and maintenance the areas comprising the United States Capitol Grounds.

2. It rewrites the acts of July 1, 1832, and March 3, 1901, regulating the use of the Capitol Grounds to exempt the new area of the Capitol Grounds lying north of Constitution Avenue from certain provisions of those acts impractical of application to the new area.

3. It clarifies the authority of the Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police with respect to policing and making arrests within the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, and is so drafted as to insure against any person committing a criminal act outside of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds and securing immunity from arrest therefor within the Capitol Buildings and Grounds.

4. It vests the Capitol Police Board, composed of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, and the Architect of the Capitol, with the authority to make traffic regulations for the Capitol Grounds and to prescribe penalties and fines for violations thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent that the District Commissioners are empowered to act with respect to traffic in the District of Columbia generally, and that the Director of National Park Service is empowered to act with respect to the Federal park system of the District of Columbia under his jurisdiction and control.

SALARIES OF CERTAIN JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENT

Mr. WAGNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 920) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ATTORNEY'S FEES IN CERTAIN CASES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MORSE submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2146) to provide for reasonable attorney's fees in the case of any suit by or against the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—AMENDMENT

Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. BUTLER) submitted an

amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 1908) to provide for the maximum and most effective utilization of surplus agricultural commodities through increased industrial and other uses and through the development of improved methods of storing and marketing such commodities, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

INCORPORATION OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIS submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1650) to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 62 years old, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIS to the bill (S. 1650) to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 62 years old, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the following persons, to wit: Ellenore M. Zeller, 2629 Southeast Salmon Street, Portland 15, Oreg.; Grace O'Brien, 213 West Seventh Street, Huntington, W. Va.; Nell P. Webster, 319 Grant Street, Dennison, Ohio; Cora M. Davis, 3206 Southeast Yamhill Street, Portland 15, Oreg.; Katherine Antrim, 629 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill.; Fern Jordan Long, 224 North Third Street, Arkansas City, Kans.; Harriette G. McCollough, 1335 York Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Laura I. Smith, 28 Prairie Avenue, Providence 5, R. I.; Bessie M. Cummings, rural free delivery 5, Pennacook, Webster, N. H.; Lizetta Coady, 2579 Field Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Alice F. Larson, 510 Seventh Street, Minot, N. Dak.; Grayce L. Vedetta, 1833 East Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lena Brucken, 643 Kinder Street, Richland Center, Wis.; Eleanor Stables, 12160 Broadstreet Boulevard, Detroit 4, Mich.; Laura Keller, box 2048, Great Falls, Mont.; Sallie Mae Cartmill, 628 South Thirty-fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.; Eugenia Bergen, 114 Oakwood Avenue, Cliffside Park, N. J.; Tillie Oken, 712 North Thirty-fourth Street, Seattle 3, Wash.; Mary J. Love, 2206 Alta Avenue, Louisville, Ky.; Mary E. Curtis, 188 Oakland Beach Avenue, Oakland Beach, R. I.; Moree Buckles McElroy, 1412 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; and such persons who are members of the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic (a corporation not for pecuniary profit) formed pursuant to the general laws of the State of Illinois, and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession of the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

"Sec. 2. The qualifications for membership in such corporation shall be loyal women, such as are fixed by the constitution and by-laws adopted by the governing body thereof.

"Sec. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be: To especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and veterans of all wars of the United States of America to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead; to assist such veterans of all wars and such widows and orphans of veterans of all wars as need help and protection, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends; to

cherish and emulate the deeds of Army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered service to the United States during her hour of peril; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among the children and in the communities of the United States; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty.

"Sec. 4. The corporation shall have perpetual succession and the following powers: To sue and be sued in courts of law and equity; to receive, hold, own, use, and dispose of such real and personal property as shall be necessary for its corporate purposes; to adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure; to adopt and alter a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State; to use in carrying out the purposes of the corporation such emblems and badges as it may adopt; to establish State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations; to publish a magazine or other publications; and to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, and for such purpose shall have, in addition to the foregoing, the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of the existing corporation so far as they are not modified or superceded by this act.

"Sec. 5. (a) No part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda.

"(b) The corporation and its officers and the members of its executive board or board of directors shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

"(c) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any of its members, directors, or officers, or be distributable thereto.

"(d) The first executive board or board of directors shall be chosen from the incorporators named above, and may consist of the members of the board of the existing Illinois corporation.

"(e) The headquarters office and principal place of business of said corporation shall be located in Springfield, Ill., but the activities of such corporation, as set out herein, may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.

"Sec. 6. Each member of the corporation shall have the right to one vote in the conduct of official business at the post level. Such post shall have the right to elect delegates to national conventions of the corporation, which delegates shall each exercise one vote in the conduct of business of the respective convention to which he is elected.

"Sec. 7. The corporation shall acquire all of the assets of the existing Illinois corporation upon discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all its liabilities and upon satisfactory assurances that the Illinois corporation will thereupon be dissolved.

"Sec. 8. The corporation and its State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use the name National Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

"Sec. 9. In the event of a final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, and after the discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all its liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be transferred to the Grand Army of the Republic.

"Sec. 10. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officials, representatives, and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

"Sec. 11. The corporation shall maintain in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for such corporation; and notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to

the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

"Sec. 12. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, executive committee, and committees having any of the authority of the executive committee; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote; and permit all books and records of the corporation to be inspected by any member or his agent or his attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

"Sec. 13. The corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock, nor declare or pay dividends.

"Sec. 14. No loan shall be made by the corporation to its officers or directors, or any of them, and any directors of the corporation who vote for or assent to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or director of a corporation, and an officer or officers participating in the making of any such loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

"Sec. 15. (a) The financial transactions of the corporation may be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians.

"(b) The corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit of the financial transactions of such corporation as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"Sec. 16. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege herein granted or conferred the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, shall serve notice on the secretary of State, in each State, of the name and address of an authorized agent in such State upon whom legal process or demands against the corporation may be served.

"Sec. 17. For the purposes of court jurisdiction based upon diversity of citizenship the corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of Illinois.

"Sec. 18. The right to appeal, alter, or amend this act at any time is hereby expressly reserved."

INVESTIGATION OF PEARL HARBOR ATTACK—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. BARKLEY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69), which was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the limit of expenditures authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, Seventy-ninth Congress, for the investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack, as increased by Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, be, and the same is hereby further increased by an additional \$25,000, one-half of said amount to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from

Calendar No. 1673

79TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1641

EXTENDING THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MAY CARRY OUT THE PURPOSE OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT BY MAKING PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

JULY 2, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6459]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purpose of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, having considered same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass without amendments.

The report of the House of Representatives on said bill is hereby submitted as the report of the Senate committee and is as follows:

[H. Rept. No. 2074, 79th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture shows the purpose of this bill and the need for its enactment:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., March 12, 1946.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended by Public Law 461, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved February 29, 1936, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop programs and make payments directly to agricultural producers for specified purposes. This authorization was given during the period prior to January 1, 1938, to afford opportunity for the States to take legislative action which would enable them to carry out the program through grants made by the Federal Government. The period was extended to January 1, 1942, by Public Law 170, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 329) and was further extended to January 1, 1947, by

2 EXTEND SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Public Law 374, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860).

At the time of the enactment of Public Law 374, the information available to the Department of Agriculture showed that only 23 States had enacted legislation providing for the formulation and administration of State plans for carrying out the act. We now have no information that any additional states have enacted legislation providing for the formulation and administration of State plans under the act, and it appears unlikely that the remaining States could enact legislation before the present authority of the Secretary of Agriculture expires on January 1, 1947. Therefore, extension of the act is necessary if there is to be a program on a national basis after 1946.

An adequate and effective agricultural conservation program is urgently needed to restore and preserve our soil resources. This is particularly important in view of the heavy drain upon our soils which was made in attaining the record production levels reached during the war period. The Department, therefore, urgently recommends that the existing authority for a national conservation program be continued. This could be done by continuing the present authority for a specified number of years.

Attached is a suggested draft of a bill which would amend the act by extending the present authority until December 31, 1950. We shall be glad to furnish any additional information desired in connection with the consideration of this proposed legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of such proposed legislation on this subject as the Department deems appropriate.

A similar letter is being sent to the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

Attachments.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

“(Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended)

* * * * *

“SEC. 8. (a) In order to carry out the purposes specified in section 7 (a) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to [January 1, 1947,] *January 1, 1949*, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to section 7. No such powers shall be exercised after [December 31, 1946,] *December 31, 1948*, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to [January 1, 1947,] *January 1, 1949.*”



79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6459

[Report No. 1641]

Calendar No. 1673

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 2, 1946

Reported by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, without amendment

AN ACT

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp.
5 IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by striking
6 out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein and
7 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1949", and (b) striking

1 out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof
 2 "December 31, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives June 17, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Calendar No. 1673

79TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 6459

[Report No. 1641]

AN ACT

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

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Reported without amendment

July
17

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued

July 18, 1946

For actions of

July 17, 1946

79th-2nd, No. 140

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to: Continue Federal administration of Agricultural Conservation program; authorize Swan Island animal-quarantine station; prohibit 1947 cotton-marketing quotas; prohibit 1947 peanut-marketing quotas; provide for future peanut marketing quotas as large as in 1941; provide substantive authority for administrative-expense provisions in Independent Offices Appropriation Act; and include department heads under Retirement Act. Senate discussed and passed over bill to provide for 2 additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Senate confirmed nominations of Isloib to be Land Bank Commissioner and Littlejohn to be War Assets Administrator. Sen. Wherry and others discussed price situation, subsidies, etc. House received conference report on 3rd deficiency appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of this program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act until Jan. 1, 1949 (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. **COTTON QUOTAS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 336, to prohibit cotton marketing quotas in 1947 (pp. 9316-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. **PEANUT QUOTAS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 359, to prohibit peanut marketing quotas in 1947 (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H. R. 5958, to provide that future peanut quotas shall be at least as large as in 1941 (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. **ANIMAL QUARANTINE.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 364, to provide for establishment of an international animal-quarantine station on Swan Island (pp. 9317-8). This measure will now be sent to the President.
5. **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.** Passed with amendments H. R. 6533, the Manasco Bill to provide substantive authority for various provisions carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act (pp. 9315-6). At the request of Chairman Hill of the Committee, rejected amendments (previously reported by the Committee) to provide for uniform travel payments for automobiles and motorcycles whether in official stations or not, and the amendments in Sec. 18, for which a substitute was agreed to which apparently would include GAO and GPO under the bill.

6. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6627, to provide for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the U. S. Government (pp. 9301-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. RESEARCH. Passed as reported H. R. 5911, to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Navy Department (pp. 9313-4).
8. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 5840, to authorize the Forest Service to exchange 144.42 acres of nonirrigated pasture land in Eagle County, Colo., which they can no longer economically use for 8 acres of irrigated pasture land located near the ranger headquarters (p. 9307). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Military Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of real property to reacquire such property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (S. Rept. 1722)(p. 9298).
10. FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. 2432, to enable the State Department more effectively to carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field by means of (a) public dissemination abroad of information about the U. S., its people and policies, and (b) promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the U. S. and other countries (S. Rept. 1730)(p. 9298).
11. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4180, to amend the Larceny Act so as to include embezzlement and to extend the Act to air transportation (p. 9315). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3821, relating to State apportionments under the Pittman-Robertson Act (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. UNESCO. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 305, to authorize U. S. participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (pp. 9321-2).
14. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 6372, to make various amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act (p. 9321).
15. RECLAMATION. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. LaFollette, Wis., passed over S. Res. 296, to authorize an investigation of Interior contracts for disposition of water resources of the Central Valley project (p. 9324).
16. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. At the request of Chairman Thomas of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, H. R. 6097, which provides for consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service when a Federal agency impounds or controls waters, was recommitted for further study (p. 9331).
17. WOOL. At the request of Sen. Austin, Vt., passed over S. 2033, the O'Mahoney wool bill (p. 9345).
18. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 3492, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to prohibit withholding or recovery of moneys on account of certification or payment by a former Federal employee unless there is shown to have been fraud on the part of the employee (pp. 9306-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment S. 6083, to amend the Classification Act so as to

of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will not the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma give us an explanation of this?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, under existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to prescribe quotas for cotton production for the year 1947. The cotton crop this year is exceedingly short. We are short of fats and oils and protein feed, so he does not want to prescribe quotas next year for cotton production. He wants to use all the cotton possible, and this will permit that to be done.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359), relating to peanut marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator from Oklahoma explain this joint resolution?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The same argument and the same request by the Secretary of Agriculture apply. He asks that there be no quotas imposed on peanuts for 1947.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STATE APPORTIONMENTS UNDER THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1937

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3821) to amend sections 4 and 8 of the act of September 2, 1937, as amended.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma give us an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, some years ago Congress passed a bill providing for soil conservation. It was a cooperative program. It was to be managed by the Government, but the program was to be handled in cooperation with the States, provided the States would pass State cooperative laws. From that time until this, only about 23 States have passed cooperative laws relating to soil conservation, and the Department thinks it would be well to extend the time for three more years for the passing of laws by the States so that they may get the benefits of the law.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TWO ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

The bill (S. 1923) to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries

of Agriculture, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Will the Senator withhold the objection for a moment in order that I may make an explanation favorable to the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Department of Agriculture was created, as I recall, about 1884. Since that time the Department has grown rapidly, and at the present time it is more than a billion dollar concern. The last time Congress provided for a special assistant secretary for the Department was in 1934, at which time Congress created the Office of Under Secretary of Agriculture. Since that time Congress has added additional bureaus and imposed additional work and additional responsibilities on the Department.

Secretary Anderson, in a personal letter to the committee, asked for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. He hopes to group the branches in his Department, and put one high-type man at the head of each group and depend upon that man to manage that group. Then all these men will come together in a sort of board of directors, and he will be the chairman of the board. That appears to me to be the plan of organization. The Secretary asks for two additional Assistant Secretaries to help him carry on this work.

I shall read just one line from the Secretary's letter:

I think that this proposed legislation is necessary to make the Department an efficient and businesslike organization. I, therefore, strongly urge its immediate favorable consideration.

That is the basis for the proposal.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask that the bill go over at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, WITH RESPECT TO PEANUTS

The bill (H. R. 5958) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, under existing law peanut quotas have to be established each year. We have just passed a bill relieving the Secretary from imposing such quotas for the year 1947. This bill proposes to increase the quota. At the present time each grower of peanuts is allowed 95 percent of what was allowable in 1941. The growers want the 95-percent limitation removed and to be permitted to plant 100 percent of the 1941 quota and an additional amount, if they so desire.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5958) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill from the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. As I understand, Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is simply to extend the life of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment program. I think the bill only strikes out the dates which are now in the law and extends the law for 2 years. That is my recollection of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6459) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION ON SWAN ISLAND

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 364) to provide for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in what State is Swan Island?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Let me say first, that the bill is based on the following facts: South of us is Mexico. We have prohibitions against the importation of cattle and livestock from Mexico. We cannot get cattle from countries to the south of us through Mexico. It is proposed to establish a quarantine station on Swan Island, which is located in the Caribbean Sea, to which animals from Mexico, Central America, and South America may be brought, there examined and inspected, and if they are found to be without disease, come into this country.

The bill has two purposes. The first purpose is to prevent diseased cattle from entering the United States. The second purpose is to enable the importation of certain desirable strains of South American cattle by providing a place where they can be inspected, and if found to be free from disease allow them to come into the United States.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to confirm and reenforce what the Senator from Oklahoma has said about this matter. Cattlemen all over the United States are very much interested in the establishment of this quarantine station. They find it is necessary to have it established because of the provisions of the tariff

law which will not permit the cattle to be brought into the United States, even after they are inspected, unless this station is established.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the measure in any way break down the barrier now erected against the importation of cattle from the Argentine? We do not now import any cattle from the Argentine, do we?

Mr. CONNALLY. We do not import any cattle from any country in which it is found that the foot-and-mouth disease exists. This quarantine station is designed to detect the foot-and-mouth disease. No cattle are permitted to be imported into the United States who are affected by the foot-and-mouth disease, whether they are from the Argentine or from any other country.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the proposed importation of stock primarily for breeding purposes?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is one of its aspects, but the measure covers the whole field.

Mr. WHERRY. What I am trying to find out is this: Would the passage of this measure in any way increase the importation of cattle from countries from which cattle are already precluded from being imported into the United States?

Mr. CONNALLY. No.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The purpose is twofold. First, to keep out cattle which should not be imported, and, second, to permit the importation of cattle which are thought to be desirable because they are of certain breeds and strains.

Mr. CONNALLY. Cattle which have no disease.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; cattle which have no disease.

Mr. WHERRY. Are the cattle in question pure-bred cattle?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There may be certain little impurities.

Mr. WHERRY. Will they come into direct competition with the cattle produced in the United States?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is not the intent of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There is supposed to be a limitation. At the same time it is proposed to erect this station so that importation of desirable cattle into the United States may be permitted for breeding purposes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I may explain to the Senator from Nebraska that in a strain of cattle in the Southern States, there has been no new base stock for several years. There are some sires already in Mexico, which are desired for breeding purposes. The purpose of this measure is to establish on Swan Island an inspection center, not only to keep diseased cattle out of America, but to inspect cattle for countries around our border, in order, if possible, to help other countries keep diseased cattle out of their borders, because if they import cattle having foot-and-mouth disease and they came to the border of the United States, invariably the disease will wash over the border.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 364) to provide for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the United States, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, when calendar 1659, Senate bill 2304, was reached I voiced objection to the bill, simply to afford me some time to look into the matter. I am now satisfied to withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2304) to provide for the training of officers for the naval service, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 3, line 3, after the word "appointed", to strike out "midshipmen" and insert "Midshipmen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 13, after the word "Navy", to insert "to insure that the precedence of the officers shall be in accord with their demonstrated performance regardless of the source from which prescribed, and giving due consideration to whatever differences may exist in the methods of assigning grades between the various education institutions at which the officers have been educated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 9, after the word "service", to strike out "An officer who accepts a commission in a reserve component pursuant to this section, when released from active duty, shall receive a lump sum payment of \$500 if he shall have served satisfactorily as a commissioned officer for a period of 2 years or a lump sum payment of \$1,000 if he shall have served satisfactorily as a commissioned officer for a period of 3 or more years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 24, after the word "act", to strike out "and, upon the satisfactory completion of such instruction, he shall receive a lump-sum payment of \$500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 17, after the word "Corps", to strike out "Upon acceptance of such commission in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserves, each such officer shall receive a lump-sum payment of \$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 7, to strike out:

SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may revoke the commission of any officer of the rank of ensign of the Regular Navy or of second lieutenant of the Regular Marine Corps and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service without advance pay or allowances.

And insert:

SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may revoke the commission of any officer of the Regular Navy or the Regular Marine Corps who at the date of revocation has had less than 6 years of continuous service as a commissioned officer, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service without advance pay or allowances.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 14, after the word "Reserve", to insert "by the Secretary of the Navy under similar conditions so far as applicable as prescribed by law for appointments from enlisted men of the Navy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 13, to strike out:

SEC. 20. Section 1379, Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty-six" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

And insert:

SEC. 20. No person shall be appointed assistant paymaster in the Navy who, on July 1 of the calendar year in which appointed, will not be less than 21 or more than 25 years of age, nor until his physical, mental, and moral qualifications have been established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 10, to insert:

(f) Section 1379 of the Revised Statutes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That a naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program, supplementary to existing programs, is hereby established, which shall be administered by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 2. No individual shall be enrolled in the training program which this act establishes unless (a) he be a male citizen of the United States; (b) with the consent of his parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor, he shall have entered into a contractual agreement with the Secretary of the Navy, acting for and on behalf of the United States, in which said individual obligates himself to the United States for such periods as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act; and (c) he signs an agreement to accept a commission in the Navy or Marine Corps if offered and, having accepted such commission, he will, in the event of termination thereof, accept such commission in the Organized Naval or Marine Corps Reserve that may be offered him and thereafter will not resign from the Reserve prior to the sixth anniversary of the date of rank stated in his original commission in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy may release any individual from such obligation and separate the individual from the training program at any time that, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the best interest of the naval service requires such action.

Jan 1
1876

[PUBLIC LAW 546—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 642—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6459]

AN ACT

To extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. IV, title 16, sec. 590h (a)) is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1947" wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1949", and (b) striking out "December 31, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1948".

Approved July 25, 1946.

